

MIECISLAW LEDOCHOWSKI.

ROMANTIC CAREER OF THE POLISH CARDINAL.

Through a Pole He Favored Germany Against France, Hoping to Check Russia's Advance—His Part in the Kulturkampf and Bismarck's Hatred—First Proposed New Empire of the West.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Cardinal Ledochowski, who has just died, was a popular and original character. A Papal diplomat, he attained high places without ever gaining the confidence of the Romans. Though the first victim in company with Cardinal Rampolla of the Prussian *Kulturkampf*, he won the affection of the court and of the Emperor and was the most subtle and obstinate representative of the idea of re-establishing the empire of the West.

A Pole he was nevertheless the man of Germany and of Austria. A great and lofty idea dominated his somewhat contradictory life and united his inconsistencies into a higher synthesis. This was opposition to Russia. The Archbishop of Posen feared the Czar's invasion of the West. Victorian Germany was to build up the impregnable dikes against the Muscovite flood. At Versailles immediately after the war with France he advocated the restoration of the Holy Roman Empire under the protection of the Hohenzollerns, aided by Rome and the Catholics. Wilhelm II, to take up later the idea which Bismarck thought too romantic.

As soon as he was appointed Archbishop of Posen Mgr. Ledochowski became a person of great influence at the court of Berlin. Bismarck was jealous of his ascendancy; he was suspicious; he hated the Pope. His famous expression, "Look for the Pole," expressed his contempt and his fears. It was the time when he was crushing the feudal conservative party, when he was preparing for the *Kulturkampf*, out of which he wished the "monarchy" of the new empire to rise. Cardinal Ledochowski was the first to fall. The Chancellor put him in jail at once in order to get rid of the powerful Pole. For that reason the enemy of Bismarck, yet able to be the representative man in the sense of Emerson and Carlyle, of the "Great Germany."

This fact has been unnoticed by every one, except, perhaps, M. de Béhaine, the French Ambassador to the Vatican. When Leo XIII, ten years ago, appointed him Prefect of the Propaganda, that ministry of Catholic colonies, M. de Béhaine expressed his enthusiasm and his uneasiness to Cardinal Rampolla. The Secretary of State was surprised. "You are crazy," he said, "why, Cardinal Ledochowski votes always as I do, he is the enemy of Prussia, the victim of the *Kulturkampf*." Four months later Wilhelm II went to Rome. His first thoughts were for the "Red Pope." The duel between the Prefect of the Propaganda and M. de Béhaine grew keener. The Ambassador no longer appeared at the palace of the Piazza di Spagna. M. de Béhaine followed his example, but Mr. Nisard will now be able to make a change.

No sooner had the Cardinal assumed his office than he made France feel his anger. If it had not been for Leo XIII's personal intervention he would have stripped of their garrisons all the bulwarks of French influence in the missionary field. When Cardinal Lavigerie died he wanted to suppress the primacy of Carthage and to subject the seminary of the White Fathers at St. Anne's to Jerusalem to the Latin Patriarch. He favored the substitution of Englishmen for Frenchmen in Central Africa. He backed up all the claims of Austria, Italy and Germany in the Levant. With them he fought against the French protectorate, and tried, in conjunction with the Sultan and the Triple Alliance, to establish a nunciature at Constantinople, and an Ottoman embassy at Rome, against the wishes of the Pope and the interests of the republic.

The money of the Propaganda dribbled pimously into the French establishments. The Franco-Russian alliance had roused his wrath to the extremes of fear and of repression. For that reason the emperors at Vienna and at Berlin looked upon him as their immediate and most important instrument. For the same higher reasons Cardinal Ledochowski was not at all in favor of the union of the Churches in the Levant. In collusion with the Patriarch Pavli and the opponents of the new policy he tried to maintain the *status quo*. Leo XIII knew of his opposition and was puzzled at it. Whenever the Palazzo Rospioglio and the Propaganda came into conflict he "reserved" the matter for himself.

He never yielded to the pressure of the French embassy and the Russian legation to remove the "Red Pope." In that matter he showed himself as inflexible as at the time of the negotiations at Berlin about the *Kulturkampf*. When in March, 1882, Herr von Schlesier, the crafty creature of the Chancellor, came to Rome, his first care, because it was his most pressing instruction, was to demand the exclusion of Cardinal Ledochowski from the Vatican. After his release from Ostrowo he had taken shelter in the Vatican where neither Italy nor Germany could reach him. Plus IX, when he conferred the red hat on him, legitimated that flattering hospitality. Leo XIII continued the gracious tradition.

At the beginning of the negotiations with Rome the Chancellor tried to crush the Pope, to whom he attributed the most fantastic intrigues and all-powerful influence. Herr von Schlesier demanded that he should be immediately sent away as a condition precedent and guaranteed that the negotiations would result in nothing. In a very firm note, published in the *Mondeur de Rome* in 1883, Cardinal Jacobini, speaking for Leo XIII, rejected the proposal. Bismarck threatened to break off the negotiations. With his far-seeing caution Leo XIII recognized Bismarck's genius and guessed his scheme. It was both simple and perfidious. His plan was to wrest from the Pope every concession, while preserving the far-flaws of 1873.

When Mgr. Korum, sent to Berlin by Leo XIII, talked with the Chancellor, Bismarck admitted without any concealment that he would do everything for the Pope, provided the Vatican accepted the demand for an extraordinary power. Leo XIII was inflexible. Then in order to get out of the dilemma Leo XIII proposed the famous "Pari passu" at which the German newspapers laughed too quickly. The Pope promised to "sacrifice" Cardinal Ledochowski and to make what concessions were possible in proportion as Prussia modified the hostile laws. Bismarck got angry. He caused to be inserted in the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* the scabrous note in which he spoke of the Holy Father's arrangements as a *theatralische Freundschaft*, a theatrical exhibition of desire for peace. Leo XIII, nevertheless, insisted on positive guarantees, and it was only after Bismarck's "Canossa" that the Pope requested the cardinal to take lodgings in "the city," but he at once gave him an important post, and in the end, the Propaganda.

With like steadiness Leo XIII resisted the wishes of the French embassy, while mitigating whatever was too personal in

COURT PENNY-IN-THE-SLOTS.

WEIGHING MACHINE MANMOVES INTO PUBLIC BUILDING.

The Barker Was Barking Under Supt. Walker's Permit When an Order Came From President Canton's Office to Get Out Third District Bookbath Stays.

A truck, locked up in front of the Criminal Courts Building yesterday morning, and the operator unhooked a dozen or more of the weighing machines. Two men began to carry them from the spot under the Bridge of Sighs, where they were unloaded, to the courtroom.

"Here, Mike," said the policeman stationed there, "take them things away. This ain't no trolley island. You've backed up to the wrong joint."

"What's that?" asked the truckman with a strong strain of superiority in his voice, "Maybe you can read writin'." Just take a look at this."

"This" was a permit signed by William H. Walker, Superintendent of Public Buildings.

The policeman shifted it and went to look in the janitor. The janitor said he'd seen the signature before and it was genuine. So the men went ahead and distributed the machines around the building. Some were carried up in the elevators to the upper floors. One was placed in front of Officer Attorney General's office. When no one was there, the policeman started to have the matter laid before the Mayor and the Sinking Fund Commission.

"Surprise is everywhere expressed," he says, "by the foreign authorities that the largest city on the Atlantic continent and its greatest sea port is not in a position to compete with the British navy, or to accommodate the largest vessel frequenting the port, so that large transatlantic liners are compelled to go elsewhere for such accommodation."

With the approval of plans by the Sinking Fund Commission, Mr. Hawley says he will commence the construction of a dry dock in this city which will accommodate the largest vessel afloat.

Another idea which the commissioners bring back with him is a plan for road gardens along the bulkheads in the lower city. "Wherever there is a concentration of commerce, the question of seaport duty is the bulkhead on the waterfront. He says that a roof of the shed or warehouse at Anvers and Copenhagen is converted into a beautiful and ornamental promenade, a system which I propose to introduce at once in the future construction of bulkheads she is in this city, so that the residents of the city will be able to walk along the bulkhead in fine foot, in width along West street and South street, with stairways at the foot of each side street. This can be done without interfering with commerce and would not only afford interesting view and beautiful resort, but would introduce a feature in the ornamentation of the city which it now does not have as compared with some foreign ports."

The policeman had to let the stand stand, in spite of the red ink signs with which the truckback advertised his work. This copy also has a report to square with.

Mr. Blake summoned Mr. Walker to his presence.

Eight hours may be said that Mr. Walker, who has been Superintendent of Public Buildings since President Canton came into office, is the gentleman who came to the Custom House to see the new building, where he has maintained an office for twenty years or more. Mr. Walker tried to scare Senator Philmont into an array of scoldswomen tried to move him with an array of wet noses, tried to move him with the majority of the ladies and fairies in the Senate. Senator Philmont continued to conduct his private business in the public building and Sup't. Walker had to confess his defeat.

To Mr. Blake, Mr. Walker says this explanation: "A man asked my permission to paint one set machine in the basement of the custom house. He said it was a new kind and he wanted to test it."

"I told him 'no'" said Mr. Blake solemnly.

"He said the Civil Service Commissioners wanted to test it," said Mr. Walker. "To whom candidates and Mr. Blakes, 'We don't know,' said Mr. Walker.

Mr. Blakes replied, "Mr. Walker to remove the machine for him." And how about the machine for law? "And how about the machine for law?" asked Mr. Blakes.

"He's all right," said Mr. Walker, who wants to be leader of the Third Assembly district. "He comes from me."

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HUSBAND TOOK THE PLEDGE

To Stop Drinking, Stick to Business and Love His Wife—She Wants Alimony.

Irene S. Anderson has procured from Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court an order adjudging her husband, Gustav A. Anderson, in contempt of court for failing to pay \$150 in alimony recently due. Mrs. Irene D. Martin is arranging to give a ball at Bellevue Lodge early in September.

The annual meeting of the Newport Country Club was held this noon at the Casino, and the following officers were elected: President, James Stillman; secretary, George W. Peabody; Executive Committee, H. A. C. Taylor, T. Gibbs and James Stillman; director, F. W. Vanderbilt; J. J. Aster, O. H. P. Belmont, T. K. Gibbs, H. A. C. Taylor, James Stillman and J. Berwind.

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EVERY FOURTH MAN AND WOMAN IN MANHATTAN SAYS HE IS A JEWS

Joseph A. Anderson, whose name appears on the list of Jews in Gitter New York, based on the number of Jewish burials as recorded by the Board of Health. These amounted in 1881 to 7,937, and as the death-rate in the most congested Jewish district is little over 15 per thousand, this implies a population of 53,000 in the middle of 1901. Since that time no less than 39,225 have arrived in New York and stayed here, while by natural increase of births over deaths another 21,000 would be added up to Aug. 1 of this year, making a grand total of 88,228.

This is rather under than over the actual state of the population, the opinion of the *Jewish World* publishes an estimate of the number of Jews in Gitter New York, based on the number of Jewish burials as recorded by the Board of Health. These amounted in 1881 to 7,937, and as the death-rate in the most congested Jewish district is little over 15 per thousand, this implies a population of 53,000 in the middle of 1901. Since that time no less than 39,225 have arrived in New York and stayed here, while by natural increase of births over deaths another 21,000 would be added up to Aug. 1 of this year, making a grand total of 88,228.

That this is rather under than over the actual state of the population is the opinion of the *Jewish World*. The number of Jewish marriages in Manhattan alone during 1881 was 1,000, which at 16 per thousand rate of in per thousand, would imply a population of 60,000, to which have to be added the 20,000 Jews in Brooklyn and the increase by immigration and excess of births as before. The high rate of marriage is due to the fact that the immigrants are adults—three-quarters to every two-thirds.

Again, since 1881 the number of Jewish immigrants has been counted each year, and amounts to date 625,000 who have arrived in New York, of whom 490,000 have stayed here. In New York there are 1,000 and the natural increase during the twenty-one years as 105,000, a total of 695,000.

The *Jewish World* says:

Altogether it is clear that the calculation founded on the death rate is a conservative and minimum estimate, and that the 16 per cent. of in per thousand, whereas half a million reside on Manhattan Island, or 27 per cent. of the total population, is not at all unusual, and that the death rate of 15 per cent. is a safe figure.

One of the pipes of the freezing machine broke and the escaping ammonia imprisoned the superintendent's wife and three children and another employee. The firemen rescued them by throwing ladders across an arreway and taking them out of the flames. One of the firemen put on the smoke mask and went into the basement and stopped the further escape of the ammonia.

The ammonia fumes were so bad that street traffic was interrupted for a time.

PAY STREAK IN GAGE'S MINE.

Good Luck Attends the ex-Secretary's Arrival in Colorado.

DENVER, Aug. 16.—Lyman J. Gage, after spending money for twenty-five years on the Brahma mine, has finally struck a rich lead that will more than compensate him for his heavy loss by the decline of silver.

The strike was made simultaneously with the arrival of the former Secretary at his mine yesterday. There is a rich streak of gold, averaging fifteen inches in width, and it is estimated that the whole vein will run \$100 to \$200 a ton.

UP FORTY-SECOND STREET WAY.

The coal strike, it was learned yesterday, will not affect the supply of coal for the public schools in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. The coal contracts up to next May were awarded last April at \$10.98 to \$5.92 a ton. The contract for coal for the schools in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens have not yet been awarded.

REUNION OF THE PULLMAN FAMILY.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Pullman family held their annual reunion at their beautiful summer home, Castle Rest, owned by the eldest daughter of the late George M. Pullman, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden of Chicago. This family reunion has been held for several years at their summer island home, and the birthday anniversary of Mrs. G. M. Pullman, mother of the Pullman family.

Members of the Pullman family present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman, brother of the late George M. Pullman, Mrs. Frank O. Lowden of Chicago, Mrs. William F. Hinman, Mrs. Lydia, Mrs. Helen Fisher, and her two sons, Morton and Lewis, of New York, Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Pierce of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pierce of Boston.

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HAWKES BACK FULL OF IDEAS.

The Commissioner Wants a Municipal Dry Dock and Waterfront Roof Gardens.

Commissioner McTugan Hawkes of the Department of Docks and Ferries was a passenger on La Lorraine, which arrived yesterday morning. He has been through England, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Germany and France looking over the methods in use abroad with a view to adopting whatever improvements he thought might be copied here. He took the Department's floating table d'or. Manhattan went down to Quarantine to meet him, but the Commissioner could not be found until he came up to the Bridge of Sighs, where they were unloaded, to the consternation of the police.

"Here, Mike," said the policeman stationed there, "take them things away. This ain't no trolley island. You've backed up to the wrong joint."

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